





# THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.  
L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.  
RALEIGH, N. C.  
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## LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

Judge BUXTON'S letter of acceptance, elsewhere printed in this morning's NEWS, has the merit of brevity. He had nothing to say and has said it. There is yet some uncertainty as to whether Judge BUXTON will be a candidate. He is to be here, we understand, and confer with his Executive Committee on the 22d inst., when the question of resignation of his Judgeship and a canvassing tour will be determined. As the Judge does not intend to resign, and as the committee is not disposed to go halves and make such a resignation of livelihood acceptable, it is thought that the Judge will be allowed to remain in his present office during the campaign, so that he may not be left with nothing to do after it.

General GARFIELD is a much wordier man, and strings a lot of commonplaces together in very good style. Generally, his letter, also reprinted this morning, is as meaningless as the platform it accepts and endorses. One point it does make plain: that General GARFIELD has not abandoned the policy of hate which has governed his life, as the lives of other non-combatant folk, since the actual fighting of the war ended. His declarations in regard to the Southern question will not be regarded as reassuring or satisfactory by those who wish for an end of sectional strife, as they indicate in GARFIELD, the candidate for President, the same spirit which moved GARFIELD, the stump-speaker, at Dayton last October, to stir up the ignorant Ohioans with false memories of the "Hell of Andersonville." The hand which wrote this letter is the same that he then pledged should "never grasp any Rebel's hand, across any chasm, however small."

THE Philadelphia Times, noting the dozen States which are claimed by General WEAVER, the Greenback Presidential nominee, as sure to vote for him, and in hardly one of which will there be a Greenback Electoral ticket, thinks that WEAVER is "really a candidate for the lunatic asylum," "a born fool," or an unconscious liar. It is not safe, however, to despise a third party in politics because its success is a plain impossibility. The Abolitionists carried no votes for JAMES G. BIRNEY in 1844, but by running him in a few closely-contested States they defeated Mr. CLAY and elected Mr. POLK. Four years later, by running Mr. VAN BUREN they gave New York to General TAYLOR and made him President over General CASS. So, the Greenbackers may influence results in a few close States, though they accomplish nothing for themselves.

SMALL as the majority which the Democrats have been so far able to secure in Congress, and unreliable as it has been when Louisiana sugar or Pennsylvania iron interests were endangered, it has effected at least one great blessing for the country. Let our people look back to 1868, 1872 and 1876, and take comfort in the fact that once more a Presidential election will be held under the constitution and by the use of constitutional methods. There will be no State two State Governments, each claiming authority and each the right to make election returns. There will be no garrisons in State Capitals and no troops overawing or defying courts. There will be no violence this time, and quiet people may quietly vote in the Southern States, for once more there is Home Rule in them.

NEWSPAPER MEN like variety. The Agent of the Associated Press sympathizes with them in that particular to a certain extent. It is not to a very valuable extent it is true, but even a symptom of a desire to impart life to the dying or dead "news" which is daily transmitted by telegraph to the Southern States attracts attention, and is worthy of appreciation. The symptom to which we have reference shows itself in the New York money quotations. These quotations have been the same for a time beyond which the memory of a man on a daily newspaper runneth not to the contrary, but there has of late been a delightful variety in the adjectives annexed to them. It is true that these adjectives convey ideas which are incomprehensible if the accompanying figures be correct; but it is so new a thing to have an idea conveyed by a press dispatch that one puts up with the incomprehensibility of the statement to which long acquaintance with telegraphic methods has accustomed us. The thing that pleases us is the ingenuity with which violent fluctuations in the New York money market are indicated without a change of figures. Money, for instance, at noon, is quoted at 2 to 3, dry so; at night it is "weak and lower," but is still 2 to 3; next, it is "strong and higher," at 2 to 3, but is quieted off again by night to 2 to 3; yesterday it was "irregular," at 2 to 3, and as we write these lines we hear the proof of the noon bulletin read out, announcing that it is "strong, active and higher"—at 2 to 3. What it will be when we read the midnight market may be known up above; we only feel confident that even if our Washington friend gets up to four ad-

jectives by that hour, he will pull up short with 2 to 3.

THE WINSTON Leader reprints the Democratic plan of organization and sends us a paper with this paragraph marked for answer to its inquiry: "Under the new plan of Democratic organization, which we publish elsewhere, each township is entitled to one representative for every one hundred voters, and one for every additional fifty over. Now suppose a township does not have one hundred voters. What about that?" Even HOMER sometimes nods, and our very wide-awake friend of the Leader must have napped while proof-reading or he would have found the answer at the end of the paragraph he cites, in the shape of a "provided, that each township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote."

THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT is as dear to ADAM as it was to EVE. White squatters are forbidden to go into the Indian Territory. Forthwith there is a rush for it. A thousand men are said to be en route from Texas, although that State has hundreds of thousands of acres of the best untitled land in the Union; Kansas people are deserting their own State to run the risk of being shot by the Indians, and even Illinoisans are joining the movement. It is to be hoped that the rightful owners of the soil may have the courage and the means to welcome them "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

OUR BROTHERS OF THE PRESS may do themselves as well as the Democratic party a service by mailing their issues regularly for use in the rooms of the Democratic State Executive Committee in this city. The committee may thus be posted as to local political interests, and gentlemen from all parts of the State (Raleigh is never without them) may see their home papers with home news.

The several County Executive Committees are requested to place themselves in early and frequent communication with the Central Executive Committee.

WE ARE glad to learn that the North Carolina Radical Executive Committee is to have just as much money as it wants for campaign purposes in North Carolina. The first instalment, cash down, is \$25,000. This is the effect of the fun which has been poked at the New York Times by its Raleigh correspondent, and at other Yankee folk by their correspondents. It will answer almost the same purpose as General GRANT'S nomination would have effected. We need a lively fight in North Carolina, and we shall have it.

THEY are a very ignorant people are the people of the North, but it seems to us that the New York Tribune erudites rather too confidently upon their stupidity when it tells them in plain words that last year's big crops of wheat and corn and cotton are the results of Radical administration of the government.

EIGHT YEARS of Radical rule, closing in 1876, cost South Carolina \$10,316,040; an average of \$1,289,505 a year. Three years of Democratic rule succeeding have cost \$1,472,502; an average of \$490,834, a saving of no less than \$2,396,013 in three years. Democracy pays the people over there as here.

## University Normal School.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]  
CHAPEL HILL, July 10, 1880.  
EDITOR NEWS:—Prof. Shepherd has been duly installed as Superintendent of the University Normal School, and everything is working smoothly and beautifully. Prof. Shepherd is destined to be popular as a Superintendent. He has also begun a very profitable course of daily lectures. Indeed notwithstanding the hot weather, the teachers are hard at work.

Maj. Robt. Bingham delivered his lecture on the "English Speaking Races" on the 8th, to a large and appreciative audience. This is the third time Major B. has been called upon to deliver this lecture before the Normal School.

The number of teachers continually increases. New ones come in daily.

## WAKE POLITICS.

Barton's Creek, July 12, 1880.—The time is at hand when we should be looking out for some good man for our next legislature; one whom the people can confide in. I hope every township in Wake, with all their conventions, look well to their interest, and try to select a man that will do to tie to; and one who can carry the Democratic vote, at our next election. We want men that know what a day's work is worth, and what it takes to make a dollar, and not one that cannot enter the street or road without a shade (sun or no sun). We believe we have that man, one who has been tried, (not denied,) and we wish to try him in our next Legislature.

He is not a citizen of this township, yet he has many strong friends, who will give him their hearty support at our next election, if he is the nominee. He has many warm friends in this township, and those that will do all they can to secure his election. It was in this township that he wooed, and obtained his better half, and if he had not been looked upon as a man of the right right, he undoubtedly would have tried a lover in some other locality.

W. N. Snellings, of Wake, is the man; he is one among our best citizens, and one we have the utmost confidence in, one the more you know of him the better you like him. With a plenty of such men in office, old Wake would soon come forth in her beautiful garment, and be what we wish it, a model of good representatives and laws, that we would be proud of. Let us try Snellings, and if he should betray the confidence we have in him, we can throw him overboard with the rubbish as one not being worthy of our trust. D. M.

The individual who points with pride in the woman with a handsome diamond ring,

## NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

NEW YORK, July 12, 1880.  
EDITOR NEWS:—I regret to have to write that Col. Seales died this morning at 12 o'clock. He was without pain in the death, without revival of speech, and without consciousness for several hours. The State has lost a valuable citizen, who had served her faithfully in the army and in the Senate, and was eminent in his Church, at the Bar, and in private life—cut off in early maturity from so much to make life attractive. But he died "the death of the righteous." His brother, Gen. Seales, will to-night carry the remains to Greensboro.

In grateful remembrance of my old Scotch friends on the Cape Fear, I went yesterday to Dr. John Hall's Church on Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, to hear the latest eminent minister from "the land of oaks," the Rev. Principal Cairns, of Edinburgh, and I was well repaid by listening to one of the most able sermons that I remember, on "the Man, Christ Jesus—the name that is above every name." Dr. Cairns is probably more than 60 years of age, with very gray hair, beard and whiskers, of stout frame, strong voice, Scottish accent, and vehement rather than graceful gestures and manner. In movement and in speech he reminded me of my countryman the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Broadway Tabernacle, who has made so much reputation as preacher and author, and whom, no doubt, many of your readers have heard. Most of the wealthy congregation are of course out of town at this season, and so the very large church was not half filled, and of those present, probably half were like myself, strangers, indebted to the ready courtesy of the ushers for seats. I was put into the pew of the celebrated Dr. Agnew, and by my side sat a reporter, putting down with lightning speed, the earnest words of the preacher, not in short-hand hieroglyphics, as my old friend Mr. Gales always wrote, but in full words, the immortal words being omitted, doubtless, to be supplied in writing out for the press. As soon as the sermon was finished, without waiting for the closing services, he picked up his hat and umbrella and was off, being the only person, I think, that moved off after the benediction. I have not seen the paper in which I suppose his report is published this morning.

My bad writing led your compositor into a mistake, which I beg to correct. It was M. C. Millinder, and not Williamson, who gained the prize of the fifth medal at the Bingham School.

Dr. Leffman, a well-known chemist of Philadelphia, has been investigating the processes and the substances used in the manufacture of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors. He says, "some wines of noted or favored brands are produced only a pipe or two a year, yet these brands may generally be purchased in large quantity in all the principal markets of the world."

This reminds me, as Mr. Lincoln used to say, that some years ago my physician prescribed for me the Turkish Rhubarb root, of which I bought, or supposed I had bought, several ounces in the course of a year. About that time I was looking for some other purpose into the Treasury report of all importations into the country, and found that of Turkish Rhubarb root there had been imported just fourteen pounds. And so, if I had gotten the Turkish root—as of course I had not—I had been favored with about one-fiftieth part of the entire importation. I have never inquired for the Turkish since, and so, whilst getting an article equally good, pay eighty cents for a half pound, instead of seventy-five cents an ounce. But to return to Dr. Leffman:

"To demonstrate the processes employed in making spurious liquors, the doctor produced a small quantity of rectified spirits and mixed with it several drops of burnt sugar coloring matter used by the trade. This gave the spirits a beautiful tint that resembled a good brand of old whiskey. He then added a few drops of brandy essence, and by agitating the liquid briskly for a moment announced that he was making right rapidly a good article of cognac brandy. It was still imperfect, as it lacked body and ripeness, which time gives to real liquor; but the experimenter said time was too slow for the trade, so that he would do as was done every day, and thereupon added a small quantity of a standard 'age and body' preparation which the trade furnishes. Having done this the doctor said all his bottle now required was a label, certifying that the article is 'very old cognac brandy,' made by the famous French distillers."

This quality of age, or ripeness, imparted to liquors, is not necessarily a cheat. It is only so when labeled "very old whiskey," and thereby seeming to justify a demand of a high price. Our friend, Judge F., a guest of a very honorable old gentleman in the up country who distilled whiskey from his abundant crop of corn. The Judge, having drunk of what he supposed to be very old and fine whiskey, asked his host how old it was? "It was made last Wednesday," was the reply. Of course it had undergone that process by which the fusil oil, or whatever else of newness, had been extracted.

Comparative.  
[From the Lexington (Ky.) Transcript.]  
The following conversation was heard between two dandies this morning in front of Snyder's jewelry store:—  
First Dandy—Say Jim, what do you put all that sawdust for?  
Second Dandy—What for? "Why, kase dars a man gwine to walk round dar bout 500 miles in 500 minutes."  
First Dandy—Go away, nigger, you don't tote me no. Am he a white man or a nigger?  
Second Dandy—White man fo shua, kase no nigger's d—n fool 'nuff to try dat.

WAIFS:—  
A colored artist refers to his girl as "a fine bit of color."  
"This is the season," remarks an observing paragrapher, "when the colleges shoot off the alphabet, and he must be a man of very low degree who is not hit with two or three capital letters."  
Sabbath is a Kansas village with a cemetery. There is a sign pointed on the fence opposite the cemetery reading: "To keep out of that place across the road, get your medicine at the corner drug store."

## The Pee Dee Country.

[NEWS EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

WADESBORO, July 12, 1880.  
From my seat may be enjoyed one of the most beautifully picturesque views to be found in the South, but I shall not attempt to describe it. Its varying shades and grand old hills, still refreshed and brightened by the grateful showers, awake pleasant reminiscences of "the long ago." But as the eye stretches across the valley of the Great Pee Dee, and sweeps the horizon for a hundred miles, sentiment gives way to earnest thought. This is emphatically an earnest age. It is a moving, pushing, rushing, practical age, and even this old town, from whose courthouse one hundred and sixteen years ago were ejected the arrogant officers of the British Crown, seems to have caught something of the spirit of the times. True, the completion of the Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad, which brought the engine to the depot on last Saturday, excited no very enthusiastic demonstrations, but that the importance of the event is appreciated is abundantly attested by the ringing hammer, the loads of framing lumber and the huge piles of bricks, from which is being erected a number of buildings. Two large brick stores are going up, one by J. C. Marshall & Co., and the other by D. N. Bennett & Co.

The merchants here, as elsewhere, are anticipating an active trade this fall. The facilities afforded by the new road for reaching the Charleston market are not among the most trifling reasons given by them for saying that the receipts of cotton at this point for the ensuing season will be increased very probably one hundred per cent.

Whether Wadesboro, as a town, is to derive great benefit from her railroad, is a question of the future, and must depend greatly on the forethought and enterprise of her citizens. I am frank to say this, for the healthfulness of the locality, the beauty of the scenery, and the many advantages and attractions it presents, are possessed by few towns in the State. Summer and winter resorts are in demand by health and pleasure seekers. A first-class hotel here, supplied with the modern appliances and improvements, and managed properly, should be crowded in winter with Northern visitors, and in summer with those from the South. We have two such already, one at High Point, the other at Kittrell's. I refer to these particularly because I believe they are not classed as watering places proper. Thousands of Northern people would spend their winters in our State—in the Central and Eastern sections—if they could be accommodated.

This section has had fine rains recently, and crops are looking well. The cotton crop especially is very fine. Indeed this is true of the crop throughout the cotton counties where it was planted in time, and I am told by old planters the crop is from two to three weeks in advance of any previous crop at the same date. The yield of cotton in the South since the war has been uniformly good. The crop of last year was the heaviest ever produced, and the prospect is that it will be exceeded by the present crop. And the question is naturally suggested, how is it that the South with its labor system entirely subverted and revolutionized, can still produce as much cotton as in ante-bellum days. I think so far as North Carolina is concerned the answer may be found:

First. It is more largely cultivated to the exclusion of other crops. In other days our farmers regarded any system that would preclude them from producing their farm supplies at home, as false, extravagant and ruinous. They had their hay in their barns instead of Maine, they had their corn and meat at home instead of Ohio and Iowa, and it took some of their labor, time and good cotton lands to do this.

Second. Improved culture has greatly increased the aggregate yield. Concentrated fertilizers and sweeps have wrought a wonderful improvement in the last few years. It is not uncommon to hear of ten, fifteen or twenty bales being produced with a single mule; indeed, we have a Wake county farmer, I believe, who claims as high as forty-seven bales last year to a single mule.

And with all its disadvantages, as I conceive, the culture of cotton as a single money crop, has evoked highly improved methods, within the past five years. I was informed by Mr. J. A. Liles, of Lilesville, that he undertook the sale of an improved plow a few years ago. He failed to sell as many as a dozen in the year 1878, but he sold nearly one hundred the present season. I very well remember when it took at least five furrows to "plow out" a row of cotton, now it is done better with three furrows, and even greater savings are accomplished with improved implements in other crops. When I was a boy, our boasted farming in this good old county, it required eight furrows to "plow out" our corn; now one man with two horses can ride and do the work better by going over the row one time. It required four able-bodied men to labor hard from "early morn to dewy eve" to reap twelve acres of grain; now with the reaper one man on his spring steel can ride around and whistle "hard times come no more," and the golden grain falls before his glittering blades and at night he has the twelve acres lying at his feet.

These are the great helps that must take the place of demoralized labor in the South.

The officers of the Dixie Agricultural and Mechanical Association have arranged to have a Floral Fair on their grounds, at this place, on the 28th and 29th of this month. Cheap rates on the railroads and other arrangements have been effected for a good crowd and a handsome fair. Mr. W. C. Ashe, son of Judge T. S. Ashe, died in this place on the evening of the 10th inst.

Dr. C. E. Coppedge, of this town, was today stricken with paralysis, rendering him speechless.

WAIFS:—  
"Satan died here," reads a Pittsburg sign, but it was not till an astute Allegheny Dutchman inquired when he died there, that the people understood that he could get satin dyed.  
"In the hour of danger woman thinks least of herself," said Madame de Staël. True! When the thunder roars and the vivid lightning flashes and the big drops come down, the woman who is caught out in the storm devotes her agony to the thought that her hat and dress will be ruined.

## Anson News—Politics and Crops.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

LILLESVILLE, N. C., July 12.  
EDITOR NEWS:—Nearly two years ago John C. Birmingham suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from this vicinity. He left a wife, had paid his debts, was a good sort of citizen, had suffered much from domestic troubles and cannibal infelicities, and had the sympathies of many people. Rumors were rife at the time of his murder. But they took no tangible shape until very recently, when our worthy correspondent felt it his duty to investigate. Excitement ran high. A jury looked into wells, mill ponds, caves, ditches, pine ticks and briar patches. But John was not found. No bones or hair, no toenails or pants buttons, no trace or traces or trace-children, no chain of circumstances by which to trace poor John to his death. People didn't know exactly what to do, but just then a letter was received by a well known citizen of Wadesboro from an equally well known citizen of Arkansas, a native and for many years a highly respected citizen of Anson, in which these words occurred: "John Birmingham lives near me, and is getting along very well." Thus the bottom has dropped out of a very big sensation. But when John comes back lively times may be looked for; his successor had best get away.

As I wrote you lately, there is much enthusiasm hereabouts over National and State nominations. My experience in political matters extends over a good many years—as you, Mr. Editor, recalling the days of '44, when we were in New York together "enthusing," may remember—and I can say, most unqualifiedly, that I never saw such unanimity and satisfaction, such hopefulness and confidence as now prevail in the Democratic ranks. Maybe, possibly, there's too much of it all. Work is needed more, really, than confidence and enthusiasm. More than once those ingredients, in over-doses, have been fatal to Democracy in our State.

A gentleman of this vicinity who visited Raleigh last week brought back with him the assurance personally given that Governor Jarvis would soon visit our county, and an effort was at once organized to induce him to meet his many friends here at Lilesville. He is wonderfully popular in Anson: though but few, comparatively, of our citizens know him personally. The men of "Clingman's Brigade," who best know him, most honor and love him, though all who have watched his public career are warm in their admiration and regard for him. Tell him to come.

Abundant rains lately have wonderfully improved the crop prospects, and the outlook is now hopeful, indeed.

Your Associate, Col. Polk, gave us a brief visit on Saturday last. I failed to see him, and with many others, regret that he did not stay longer.

## Only Half a Dollar.

BUT ONE LITTLE HEART MADE GLAD WITH THE PRECIOUS GIFT.

[St. Louis Globe, July 1.]

Yesterday a big-boned Texan something over six feet high, with an enormous broad-brimmed hat and a sweeping mustache reaching nearly to his shoulders, stood at the Laclede Hotel office carefully examining the register. A slight twitching at his coat skirts was passed by unheeded, but a more vigorous pull caused him to look around expecting to greet a joking friend or something of the sort. He saw nothing and was turning back to the register leaves again when his glance fell upon such a wee mite of a girl, whose head was such a short distance from the floor that it was no wonder he had not seen her. The wild-looking face bent down to the little one and a deep bass voice asked, "What is it little gal?"

"Please, mister, won't you buy my matches?" came in weak, childish tones, so low that the words could not have been understood had the appeal not been re-enforced by the holding up of a box of matches, the corners of the paper-box all dog-eared and miserably soiled.

The little figure was barefooted, and the one calico garment rent and faded and torn.

"No, I don't want any to-day, sissy," said the Texan.

"Please, mister, won't you buy my matches?" came in weak, childish tones, so low that the words could not have been understood had the appeal not been re-enforced by the holding up of a box of matches, the corners of the paper-box all dog-eared and miserably soiled.

"Oh, the devil, no; keep the change and matches, too."

Holding the precious coin in both hands the little match-girl vanished like a shadow through the front door, and the Texan, with a muttered "what a fool I am," followed.

Around the corner and down Sixth street pattered the little naked feet, unconscious that she was followed, and up one of the streets devoted to small dealers and a perfect nest of pawnshops. Into one of the least clean and imposing of these she darted in and whispered something to the woman, who took a paper parcel out of a drawer and handed it to the child. The child tore off the paper with nervous fingers, and there was the sole treasure of her heart, her only possession—her doll. She hugged it to her breast and kissed it. What was said between woman and child could not be heard, but when the little waif laid the half dollar on the counter the woman shook her head and pushed it back very firmly towards the child, as if her resolution might not hold out very steadfast.

The child looked amazed but turned to go, hugging her doll, and at the door stood the Texan with a very suspicious moisture upon his cheek and a big lump in his throat.

"I've got a little girl like you at home," said he. "Come along and show me where you live."

Well, you may be sure that the sick mother and the little girl were rendered more comfortable, for an hour afterwards she had a receipt for a month's rent in her hands and a doctor's carriage stood at the door of that tenement house.

## General Garfield's Acceptance.

MENTOR, OHIO, July 10, 1880.

Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman:  
DEAR SIR:—On the evening of the 8th of June last, I had the honor to receive from you, in the presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me for their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination, with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the Convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats, my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion, without renewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war.

It should be said that while Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights maintained by the people, and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrine of States' supremacy, which so long crippled the functions of the National Government, and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation, with ample power of self-preservation; that its constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of the government; that the national laws relating to the election of representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful ballot at such election and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person. The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of material well being, in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soon restore perfect peace to those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good-will will outlast passion; but it is certain the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws. Wherever the enjoyment of this right is not assured discontent will prevail, immigration will cease, and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity.

The national government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils, for all the people and all the States are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. Prosperity, which is made possible in the South by its great advantages of soil and climate, will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases. Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are entrusted to the States and the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the States in supporting the common schools, but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation or of the State to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of church and State in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

On the subject of national finances my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured, and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures and a faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens, and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense.

The resumption of specie payments, which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, and we need only to maintain the equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

In reference to our customs laws a policy should be pursued which will bring revenues to the Treasury and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the government to provide for the common defence, not by

standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans, whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation.

Fortunately for the interests of commerce, there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided expenditures for such purpose are strictly limited to works of national importance. The Mississippi river with its great tributaries, is of such importance to so many millions of the people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the nation control of all its waters, President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks, and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of twenty-five millions of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and which seven-twelfths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufactures and of commerce, demand the facilities for cheap transportation that will be increased by the use of all our great water courses.

The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement, and the sentiment of our people have led the government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall come an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an immigration, either in its purposes or its result. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present administration, supported by the press, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt, and prevent their increase by such restrictions, as will place our foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the government is perhaps the most difficult of all duties which the constitution has imposed upon the Executive. The Convention wisely demands that Congress shall cooperate with the executive departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation.

Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom, as to leave but little ground of complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service, but without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the Executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and so unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive, should, therefore, seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them to aid in making the wisest choice.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago Convention are not the temporary devices of the party to attract votes and carry an election. They are deliberate convictions, resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the government. In any event, they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way. If elected, it will be my purpose to enforce a strict obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and to promote as best I may the interests and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of God.

With great respect, I am, very truly yours,  
J. A. GARFIELD.

## Judge Buxton's Acceptance.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 12, 1880.

Hon. W. A. Moore, President of the Convention, Raleigh, N. C., Geo. W. Proctor, J. C. L. Harris, W. H. Wheeler, J. C. Callahan, J. W. Mott, C. T. C. Deane and A. T. Jackson, Committee.  
GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 8th inst., notifying me of my unanimous nomination for the office of Governor by the late Republican Convention of North Carolina, has been received. I accept the nomination so flatteringly tendered, and signify my concurrence in the platform adopted—believing that the broad National principles of the Republican party will best conduce to the perpetuity of our free institutions, State and Federal—the preservation of the Union; the maintenance of the Constitution; and the enactment and enforcement of wholesome laws securing popular rights, and the safety, honor and welfare of the people.

Thanking you for the kind terms contained in your letter, I remain,  
Yours very respectfully,  
RALPH P. BUXTON.

There isn't much difference between a grass widow and a grasshopper, after all. Either will jump at the first chance.



# THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1880.

To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of papers in Raleigh, and will attend to collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 8 o'clock each morning.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—The indications for the South Atlantic and East Gulf are as follows: Partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains, winds mostly south-westerly, and nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

Index to New Advertisements.

Kentucky Military Institute.  
J. A. BRAGASSA—Excelsior Bakery.  
J. B. ANDREWS & CO.—City Business Item.  
W. W. SIMMONS, Agent—Picked Cotton Ties.

AND COUNTY NOTES:—  
A very poor joke caused a small fight yesterday.

The grand jury visited and inspected the courthouse yesterday.  
The telegraph line will reach Louisburg by the present week.

John S. Fairly, of Charleston, S. C., indicted in a drummer's license yesterday.  
Hon. John A. Gilmer, Judge of the Fifth District, was in the city yesterday.

None but the brave deserve the fair.  
Marriage licenses were issued yesterday.

Major Carter Wormley will attend the Raleigh Fair with a team from the Richmond and Gun Club.

All the leading lawyers of the Fifth Judicial District are in attendance on the regular meeting of Oak City Lodge No. 1, K. of H. (Wednesday) evening. Every member requested to be present.

We asked 1,351 people yesterday morning, "What's the news?" and 1,351 of them said, "It's hot," as if that were the news.

Hancock and English were last night indicted for the murder of the Raleigh Light Infantry. How honors crowd upon the family.

Capt. Dugger, County Examiner, will be in the office next Saturday, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., to examine applicants for teaching certificates.

The world in general moves faster than we do, but it takes a candidate about a week to find out he is nominated now as before.

That tender plant, internal revenue receipts, blossomed again yesterday when it was said that Buxton would run, and its buds reached \$5,453.40.

We learn that the storm last Sunday was severe at Manly. A good many trees were blown down and one man was killed.

The Louisburg people are seeking a railroad. They have already raised money enough to grade and cross the track, and the chances are looking good.

The merchants, members of the Grocers and Cotton Exchange, closed their stores during the funeral of Mr. Christy, as a token of respect to their deceased brother.

A letter in the post-office here for Mr. John K. Litch, but so far as Mr. Litch is concerned it might as well be in the moon. It is directed to him at Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Shops, and the post-office clerks know no such place.

Misses Jones & Cook have placed on a table a pamphlet entitled "Richmond, N. C., Manufacturing and Trading Centre." The pamphlet is neatly gotten up and we imagine is of considerable interest to Richmond people, or people who trade with Richmond.

The prettiest cabinet we ever saw is the one which the Messrs. Tucker got in yesterday and are using as a show case for the Standard of the World Eureka Sewing Machine. It is built of black walnut and is elegantly finished.

One of the census enumerators for Wake County did not read his instructions very carefully. When he took down a descendant of Ham he always put a big "C" in the census taking, meaning, it appears, that the census taker had read the census, and agreed with it, and that the Chinese must go.

Under the auspices of Hickman Lodge, O. G. T., a lawn party will be held at the residence of Mrs. Marshall Roles, on Woodworth street, opposite the colored Baptist and Blind Institution, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst. A large band will furnish music for the occasion. No pains will be spared to make this occasion the grandest of the season.

The most horribly sacrilegious catch-phrase we have ever known came into notice yesterday morning. It was a phrase written by Christ with his own hand. It is sacrilege to pretend, as it does, that the God-Man hid any of his words from his disciples, and it is sacrilege to write the words of the world of writing such inoffensive nonsense.

SUPERIOR COURT.—In this court the following business was transacted: State vs. Willis Thompson and Dennis Brewer. The jury split the difference, finding Thompson guilty and Brewer not guilty. Thompson was sent to the Penitentiary for five years.

The next case was against Willis Thompson alone, and in it judgment was suspended. Willis however almost monopolized the docket, for the next case was against him and Dennis Brewer again, but a *not* *prosequi* was entered.

THE SUPPLEMENT.—We publish herewith a supplement to the plan of organization adopted by the Central Executive Committee on the 2d inst. This supplement consists of certain amendments to the original plan suggested to the committee. While the original plan was good enough for us we have sufficient faith in the good sense and good judgment of the committee to accept the work. Five thousand copies of the original plan and supplement have been printed and are now ready for distribution. The supplement reads as follows:

ROOMS OF CENTRAL EX. COMMITTEE, DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF N. C., RALEIGH, N. C., July 12, 1880.

In obedience to the party sentiment from various parts of the State, expressed to this committee, the following additional rules are this day adopted as a supplement to the "Plan of Organization," adopted on the 2d day of July, 1880:

1. That section 1 of "County Organization" be amended by adding thereto the following words: "That the Township Committees shall be elected at meetings of the Democratic voters, called by the County Executive Committee for that purpose."

2. That Democrats of good standing alone shall vote in said meetings; and that said meetings shall be called as soon as practicable after publication of these rules.

3. That section 6 be amended by making the vote for Governor in the last preceding gubernatorial election the basis of the township vote, instead of the vote for members of the General Assembly. Each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

4. In cases where township Executive Committees, or County Executive Committees have this year been appointed under a former system, the said committees shall continue in office for the term for which they were so elected, with as full powers as if they were elected under this system; but shall in all other respects conform to this system as far as practicable.

5. In cases where all the Township Executive Committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing County Executive Committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meetings.

In cases where county conventions have met and sent their delegates to the different conventions, the said delegates will act under their said appointment, but will cast in their respective conventions only the votes prescribed by the plan of organization adopted July 2d, 1880.

By order of the committee: OCTAVIUS COKE, Chairman. J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

WAKE'S NUMBERS.—Below we give a statement of the report of the census takers for Wake county as far as filed. Three reports, one for one of the divisions of the city of Raleigh, one for Panther Branch township, and the other for that part of Wake Forest township lying West of Smith's Creek, are not yet filed.

Our recollection is that the missing report from Raleigh comprises about 1,600 names, and we suppose the others are of about the same size. So that at least 4,500 may be added to our figures given below. The figures already in, however, show a very good rate of increase:

TOWNSHIP.	1870.	1880.
Barton's Creek,	1578	1372
Buckhorn,	1517	1905
Cary,		1492
Cedar Fork,	1455	1679
House's Creek,	2172	2295
Little River,	1315	
Mark's Creek,	1354	2043
Middle Creek,	1471	2177
New Light,		1496
Neuse River,		1576
Oak Grove,	2300	
	921	1461
Panther Branch,	10200	12509
Raleigh,	2045	3240
St. Mary's,	2104	1872
St. Matthews,	1455	1726
Swift Creek,	3130	2020
Wake Forest,	1682	1979
White Oak,		
	35,587	43,625

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Present—Chief Justice Smith and Justice Dillard. The consideration of appeals from the Fifth Judicial District was resumed and causes disposed of as follows:

Vanner & Dorsett vs. Penel Arnold et al., from Randolph; argued by Scott & Caldwell and J. N. Staples for the plaintiffs; no counsel for the defendants.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, when the consideration of appeals from the Fifth Judicial District will be resumed.

THE SUMMER EXODUS.—Major A. M. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis left for the mountains last Sunday, and Dr. D. E. Everitt and Mr. Millard Mial started for the Warm Springs Monday afternoon.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a called meeting of the Cotton and Grocer's Exchange, held on the 12th inst. the following preamble and resolutions of respect were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Supreme disposer of all events has seen good, in the dispensation of an inscrutable providence, to remove from amongst us our esteemed friend and fellow-member, Frank C. Christophers, who departed this life about mid-day on the 11th inst. in the 35th year of his age; and while, with meekness and humility, we recognize this affliction as in mercy sent, we can but feel peculiarly sad, that one in the prime of life and vigor of manhood, the prop of an aged parent, an object of love with dotting sisters, and an affectionate brother, should have been cut off while the future was yet so full of promise, and when there was so much to inspire confidence and insure success in the great battle of life; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That in the death of our friend this Exchange has lost an active and useful member, the Mercantile community an industrious, energetic, and scrupulous business man, society an honorable, upright and good citizen, one who adorned all the walks of life, and who was

peculiarly gifted with an affable temper and an amiable disposition, dissipating sadness and gloom with the sunshine of his genial nature from all with whom he came in contact.

2nd. That the esteem in which the deceased was held was testified by the large concourse which followed his remains to their last resting place, and in the gloom of sorrow which pervades our entire community.

3rd. That we, as individual members of this Exchange, would recognize in this, the first inroad of the fell-monster, a voice from the spirit land, reminding us that we too are mortal, and in no unobtainable language admonishing us to be ready for that great and inevitable change which must soon come to each and all.

4th. To the aged father, brother and sisters, relatives and friends we tender the sympathy of warm and sorrowing spirits, and would commend them to the Fatherly care of Him who doeth all things well, and who has graciously promised help and succor to the afflicted.

5th. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the record of the Exchange, and the Secretary instructed to forward a copy to the family of the deceased, and the city papers requested to publish the same.

JAS. C. MARCOM,  
F. O. MORING,  
C. E. JOHNSON,  
CHAS. G. LATTA,  
W. H. DODD, Committee.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

Davie county voted on Saturday last, 1,294 to 280, in favor of subscribing \$50,000 to the Virginia Midland Extension.

The Greensboro Patriot learns "that two young ladies named respectively McClellan and Long, died in Statesville under rather peculiar circumstances on Thursday last. They were both born on the same day of the month and week, and almost at the same hour of the day, and were each 16 years of age. Neither one seemed to suffer with any disease previous to death, yet both died suddenly and at almost exactly the same minute. They were not related to each other, but were firm friends. It is supposed they died of either heart disease or congestion of the lungs. They were buried side by side, and as evidence of the high esteem in which they were held the various places of business in Statesville were closed and all business suspended for several hours."

The Wilmington Review says that "a ride on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad of more than 80 miles, which we recently made, we found the crops looking remarkably well, and the further we got from the seacoast the better they were. We do not recollect of ever seeing more thrifty and promising crops of cotton than we saw along the line from Magnolia, in Duplin county, to Goldsboro, in Wayne county. In the vicinity of Faison, Mount Olive and Dudley, they were especially fine. To frequent inquiries which we made of farmers whose plantations were at a distance from the railroad, we received the cheerful and encouraging answer that the crops were splendid—never better. In some localities cotton has been more fortunate than corn, though from the farmers of Sampson we learned that corn in that county was doing as well, if not better, than cotton, and that both crops were in excellent condition. They all feel confident that unless some misfortune should intervene the harvest will be greater than has been gathered for a number of years. Not only do the two crops which we have named promise to yield abundantly, but potatoes and rice are also in fine condition. The last three or four weeks have been remarkably favorable, and every kind of vegetation is coming forward rapidly. We were told by many farmers that they never knew a season when crops were doing better, or when an abundant harvest was more promising."

STATE POLITICAL ITEMS.—The Democrats of Alleghany met in County Convention at Sparta, on the 5th inst. Charles H. Doughton, Esq., presiding. E. L. Vaughan, Esq., was by acclamation re-nominated for the House of Representatives. A convention of delegates from Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga was called to meet at Jefferson on August 17th to nominate a candidate for State Senator, and Alleghany, which is entitled by agreement to name the candidate, recommends Colonel F. J. McMillan for nomination. For county officers the following nominations were made: Sheriff, J. R. Wyatt; Coroner, John Edwards; Register, F. M. Mitchell; Surveyor, Toler Higgins. For Congressmen, the convention declared Col. Armfield its choice.

Yesterday and To-Morrow.

[From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.]  
"Hole on dar," said a colored man, hailing an acquaintance. "Does yer cross de street every time yer see me ter keep from payin' dat bill?"

"No, I don't."

"Ter keep from bein' axed fur hit."

"Mr. Napoleon," said the creditor, "I lent yer ten dollars three weeks ago. Yer promised an' promised ter pay me. De udder day you said dat 'pon yer word an' honor as a gentleman yer'd pay me ter-day. Now what's yer got ter say?"

"I allers 'serves my honor. Yer's gettin' yer lack ob flosify an' my honor mixed."

"How's dat?"

"Doan yer know dat de udder day all de time in town was changed? Da foun' dat de time was wrong an' da sent off 'bout what da calls a transit apparatus. Since den all de watches an' clocks hab been overhauled. Hit hab been foun' dat our time is gis one day too fast."

"Dat's got nuthin' ter do wid my money."

"Course hit is. I promised to pay yer ter-day. De oberhaulin' ob de time shows dat dis aint ter-day."

"How does yer make dat?"

"Why, dis is ter-morrow. Doan yer see? Lemme tell yer, ef yer goes round dis town showin' such ignorance ob flosify de people will laugh at yer."

"Well, when is yer gwine ter pay me?"

"Ef ez soon ez we kin git de time straightened up. Da's workin' on hit now. Jes take my advice, fur ef de people ont gits inter dat heads dat a man is a fool, en years ob knowledge won't change hit."

The President and the Pacific Coast.

[Special to the Baltimore Sun, 13th.]

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Some of the Radical leaders are anxious that the trip of the President to California next month shall be turned into an electioneering tour, in the interest of the Republican Presidential nominee. It is represented here that the Republicans on the Pacific coast are not very enthusiastic over the Chicago nominations, and that something must be done or the party in California and in Oregon will be largely in the minority on election day in November. It is proposed, therefore, that the President, while on the Pacific coast, shall deliver at least one speech in favor of the election of General Garfield, and urge all those who have heretofore trained under Republican banners to stand steadfast by the party, and vote to give it another lease of power.

Whether the President will consent to this arrangement or not the future alone can tell, but some of the most active Republicans assert that he will not ignore the pressure which is certain to be brought upon him to do something while on the Pacific coast to infuse life into the party there. It is part of the programme also to send Senator Blaine to California after the Maine election in September, and it is maintained that his presence will insure the electoral vote of the Pacific States for Garfield. Up to the present time not one of the Republican leaders has manifested the slightest desire to enter actively in the campaign, and this fact has chilled the ardor of many of Gen. Garfield's personal friends, and they are inquiring: as to what it all means. It is believed that at the conference between Garfield and Mr. Jewell and ex-Senator Dorsey, the respective chairman and secretary of the Republican National Committee, a plan of the campaign will be agreed upon.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.—It is announced that Judge A. W. Tourgee, author of that remarkable romance called "A Fool's Errand," will start on an errand of the sort as soon as he finishes a new fable about the South, and will stump North Carolina for Garfield and Arthur.

It is startling to read that in so old and thickly settled a country as France the wolves ruin about ten million dollars' worth of four-footed property per year; but the report is valuable as indicating how much land on the continent still remains wild.

The returns received at the office of the comptroller of the currency to Saturday night last show that the national banks of the United States have now on hand a larger reserve in gold and silver than they ever had before. The amount is \$99,355,000. The ordinary average has been about \$7 millions.

Col. Cash, the surviving principal in the recent duel in South Carolina, was arrested at his home in Chesterfield county, in that State, yesterday, on a warrant charging him with the killing of Col. Shannon. He will be tried in Darlington county, the scene of the duel. Cash expresses his readiness for trial.

Yesterday morning a young man by the name of Miller, grandson of Mr. Peter Miller, owner of the Vue de la Cour farm, near Norfolk, was found imbedded in a marsh, whither he had been tossed by a furious bull which was in the pasture. Although horribly cored, one of the horns of the animal having entered his neck and passed on to the top of his head, the young man was still alive when found, and lived for several hours after being taken to the house.

The famine in Kurdistan is still so terrible that at El-Kosh the Kurds have sold hundreds of young girls at about \$10 a head in order to buy food. The British Consul, the Armenian relief committee, and the American missionaries have been most active, and have done all in their power to alleviate the miseries of the famished population; but the means at their disposal are very insufficient, and there has been hitherto great difficulty in transporting grain from one district to another partly on account of the deep snow and condition of the roads, and partly on account of the general insurrection.

A Texan was travelling recently in the country southeast of San Antonio. While following the dry bed of a creek he saw a small opening, and placing his ear to it heard a sound like that of rushing waters. He dug away the sand, and found the opening to a cave, which seemed to widen. Soon he succeeded in making the opening sufficiently large to admit his body, and he ventured in. After proceeding a few feet he could distinctly hear the water dash over rocks and rush on toward some unknown destination. He proceeded still further, and when only a little over twenty feet below the surface reached forth his hand into a dashing river of pure, cold water.

George Clement, of Oakland, Cal., a school teacher, narrowly escaped death while hunting in Hall's Valley, about fourteen miles from town. He came across a fine buck and fired. The animal fell to the ground and lay as if dead. Mr. Clement hastened up to the body and was engaged in an inspection of its fine portions when the animal suddenly sprang up and rushed on him. Mr. Clement was taken unawares, but instead of retreating he grasped the antlers of the infuriated animal and for a few moments held him at arm's length like a vise. They stood facing each other for several moments, when the hunter began to yield gradually to his more formidable antagonist. The buck finally seemed to be infused with new life, and with a desperate effort hurled the hunter over a cliff. They both rolled down together to the bottom of the precipice, about eighty feet. The buck was killed before he reached the bottom, and Mr. Clement had his collar bone broken and sustained severe bruises. When Mr. Clement was able to rise he crawled up the cliff, and after a great effort managed to reach his horse. He rode to the nearest habitation suffering great pain. The man will be laid up for some time.

Conversation between an inquiring stranger and a steamboat pilot: "That is the Black Mountain?" "Yes, sir; highest mountain about Lake George." "Any story or legend connected with that mountain?" "Lots of 'em. Two lovers went up that mountain once and never came back again." "Indeed! Why, what became of them?" "Went down on the other side."

A Solemn Jaunt.

HOW MR. AND MRS. CHOWDER AND THE FOUR LITTLE CHOWDERS ENJOYED THEIR PICNIC.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Mr. Chowder, Mrs. Chowder and four little Chowders went off on the excursion to Sugar Island yesterday. It had been the talk of the family for a week. Each child had been taken into the bath-room and washed, scoured and sandpapered down. Each one had received twelve lectures on the art of behaving himself or herself after getting aboard the boat. Each one had been told about fifty times what to reply if old Mrs. Clamshell felt gracious enough to ask after their health or if that bad Brown boy had one of his streaks on and made up faces at them. Every time the subject came up Mrs. Chowder called for silence and said:

"Now you children pay strict attention to what I say. You can't have any ice cream or lemonade or peanuts. You can't run up and down on the boat. You must not make a racket. You must not keep talking to me. If Henry or William asks to go fishing or in swimming they will get a whipping. If Lucy or Jennie sits down on the grass I shall punish them."

The six sat in a solemn row as the boat started out. Mr. Chowder had one eye on his two boys and the other squinted down the river. Mrs. Chowder had one eye on the two girls and the other flashing at a boy who had harvest apples to sell, and who was trying to get near them. Chowder had his mind made up that if one of his boys attempted to find out what a steamboat was like, or hinted at fruits or refreshments, or desired to mingle with other boys, he would squelch him on the spot, and Mrs. Chowder was fully determined to let her pinches fall the very instant either of the girls forgot her dignity and wrinkled her stiffly-starched dress.

Two or three hundred children romped over the island, played "tag," picked up pebbles, climbed trees and reared after grasshoppers, but Chowder sat on a log and talked politics. Mrs. Chowder sat on a camp-stool and talked of the poor heathen, and the young Chowders sat on the edge of a plank seat and kept their mouths in proper pucker to reply "yes, ma'am" to every old grub-hoe who asked if they were having an awful good time. When they returned last evening not a hat had been lost—not a button gone—not a shoestring broken—not a particle of starch missing. They had that same solemn pucker, and Chowder and his wife had that same awful parental dignity. Not one had even the faintest trace of a smile when a newsboy standing at the gang-plank shouted out:

"Here's a family who've been off to bury their dead grandmother—make way for the mourners!"

A California heroine, who lives upon her father's ranch, in Siskiyou county, was recently introduced to a bear in the absence of her father. She did not close and bolt the doors and take refuge under the bed. She summoned the family dogs and turned them loose upon her visitor. Bruin made a masterly retreat to the nearest tree. Miss Jennie took down her father's Winchester rifle, and, walking to the foot of the tree, took deliberate aim, and fired. Fortunately the first shot proved a mortal one, and the bear fell from his perch dead. Miss Jennie is said to be a young lady of diminutive physique and unusually quiet demeanor.

City Business Items.

War Against High Prices.—White Vests 75c; worth \$1.00. White and Brown Vests, 50c; worth \$1.25. White and Brown Vests and Pants, \$1.50 each; worth \$2.00 and \$3.00. Silk Scarfs, 50c; worth 75c. Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c, 40c, 50c, and 65c; worth 40c, 60c, 75c, and 85c.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,  
Clothing and Hatters.

For Family Groceries, go to M. Gramman's, where you will find every delicacy of the season, kept in a first class store. He is agent of the celebrated Thomas' Egg Wines. Keeps the best Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars.

For Breakfast—Best Hot Meringue, New Corned Mulletts (very nice-try them), Mackerel, Smoked Beef, &c., &c. Sliced "Springfield" Ham; handsome slices, any quantity you want.

Thousands of Smokers, from Maine to Texas testify that the Capadura Cigar is the best 5-cent cigar ever sold.

Just received, by Express, a small invoice of Lavins and Muslins in the new colors, Halitropes and Canary, with fancy Persian borders.

Ladies' Umbrellas and Sun Shades in great variety, fancy and plain handles. These are new and of best quality.

To those who love the beautiful in Architecture.—Call and see the house just completed by C. S. Allen, on Harrington street, by Ruilin Roles, of Raleigh. The design is original, new, and the work exquisitely executed; the house cannot be surpassed for comfort and elegance, and the ornamentation is not unequalled in the city. It has attracted much attention and the universal opinion is that, as a residence, it is the most beautiful and handsomely finished residence in the city.

We are offering, at a great reduction in prices, a choice lot of elegant Persian Brocade and Embroidered Parasols.

Eureka Spool Mill, 100 yards, at 10c. per spool.

Family Groceries, a large and varied stock. New goods arriving daily. Strictly first-class. Fine wines, liquors and cigars. Bailey's North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskies; the celebrated "Old Blend" Scotch Whisky; and our own manufacture, the Clinging Tobacco.

They are Here!—Another lot of those new patent Over-Draw Checks for Bridles, with metallic holders. We also have a nice assortment of lap dusters, scotch brocade, hats, and always on hand a large stock of wagon, buggy and riding whips. A good variety of harness, saddles, bridles, halters, &c., of our own manufacture. We believe in patronizing home industries, and hope our friends will encourage us by giving us orders.

Received to-day and for sale cheap, 100 dozen Fans, 100 dozen Shirts, 3 cases Prints, 12 cases Boots and Shoes, 7 boxes Domestic, 700 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton, at Woolcutters Wholesale and Retail Stores, Hargett and Wilmington streets.

To the Members of the Convention.—While in Raleigh it will be to your interest to stop in the Hardware, Stove and Home-Furnishing Store of J. C. Brewster, where you will find all the novelties of the

season. The celebrated XX Cot, the most comfortable bed for hot weather. Price only \$2.50. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Fly Pans, Fly Traps, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sole agent for the improved Parker Shot Gun and the celebrated Remington Rifle. A fine line sportsman's goods always on hand. "Tn roofing and job work all kinds a specialty."

J. C. BREWSTER,  
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Cheap Trip to Asheville.—Having secured the use of a first-class Coach we can offer a few tickets to Asheville and return at \$10 each for the round trip, to go on Tuesday, July 20th, and return Saturday, July 24th. As only a few are for sale, application should be made at once to

W. A. GATTIS, or  
J. A. JONES,  
Special Notices.

NEURALGIC.—This is an Internal Remedy that never fails to cure Neuralgia and Headache. It contains no Quinine, Opium, Morphine, Chloral or Narcotic of any kind. Quick and perfectly safe in its action, it commands itself to the afflicted. Sold by Pescud, Lee & Co. and Wm. Simpson, *col.*

NEURALGIC.—This specific for Neuralgia and Headache is not offered to the public as a KING CURE ALL, but is only good for Neuralgia and Headache. For these troubles it is unfailing. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED if taken according to directions. Sold by Pescud, Lee & Co. and Wm. Simpson, *col.*

Opinion of Eminent Dr. W. C. Coughlin, Memphis, Tenn.: For weak digestion, general debility and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Golden's Liquid Extract of Root and Tonic Invigorator. Sold by Williams & Hayward

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND SUCCESS!  
THE  
Excelsior Bakery  
JOHN A. BRAGASSA, Proprietor,  
16 Fayetteville St., RALEIGH, N. C.  
Fresh Cream Loaf Bread,  
Sugar Ham and Bread,  
Sweet Vienna Bread,  
Pure Rye Bread,  
Nice Graham Bread,  
New-cropped Wheat Bread.

13 10-Cent Tickets for \$1.  
Delivered at your residence by my wagon every morning, except Sunday.  
J. A. BRAGASSA,  
16 Fayetteville street,  
Raleigh, N. C.

"Picked Cotton Ties."  
Fifty thousand bundles picked Cotton Ties for sale to the trade in lots to suit purchasers. They are made from carefully selected stock; are all double riveted, and have the second hand open slot buckles. They answer every purpose of the New Ties, and can be bought for about two-thirds the price.

Providence Cotton Tie Co.,  
W. W. SIMMONS, Agent,  
7 Market Square,  
Providence, R. I.  
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KENTUCKY  
MILITARY  
INSTITUTE,  
FARMDALE, FRANKLIN CO., KY.  
Oldest Military School in the Southwest. Thirty-sixth year begins September 6th. Six miles out of Frankfort, Ky. For catalogues, &c., address as above.  
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ATTENTION, BOYS!  
King's Mountain High School,  
CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. C.  
With optional Military Department. Number of students last session, one hundred and forty-nine, from two States and over forty different countries. Board and tuition per session of five months, \$26; uniform, \$14.00. Next session opens second Monday in August. Send for catalogue.  
W. T. R. BELL,  
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RALEIGH MALE ACADEMY.  
JOHN J. FRAY, Univ. of Va., Principals.  
HUGH MORSON,  
W. S. DEVANE, ASSISTANT.  
The third annual session of this School will begin on MONDAY, the 30th day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
Boys prepared for any of the Colleges of North Carolina, or other States, or for the active duties of life.  
For circulars containing terms, testimonials, &c., address the Principals. Circulars can also be obtained at any of the book-stores in the city.  
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# THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1880.  
COMMERCIAL NEWS.  
By Telegraph.

## MARKET REPORT—NOON.

New York, July 13.—Money strong, active and higher at 2 1/2. Exchange—long, 4.33; short, 4.31. State bonds dull and nominal; Government firm but inactive.  
Cotton quiet; sales 460 bales; upland 11; Orleans 12. Futures steady, at the following quotations: July 11.77; August 11.72; September 11.67; October 11.62; November 11.57; December 11.52.  
Flour dull. Wheat unchanged; spring nominal; winter lower and heavier. Corn easier and fairly active. Pork quiet and firm at \$13.25. Lard firm at \$7.17. Spirits turpentine 27. Rosin \$1.40. Freights quiet.  
BALTIMORE, July 13.—Wheat steady and an advance of 3/4c on Howard street and city mills family. Wheat—Southern easier; Western active and lower for spot and dull and lower for future; Southern red \$1.05, 10c; amber \$1.12, 10c; No. 1 Maryland \$1.16, 10c; No. 2 Western winter red—spot \$1.11, 10c; July delivery \$1.04, 10c; August and September \$1.03, 50c; 1.08. Corn—Southern dull and steady; Western dull and lower; Southern white 50c; yellow nominal.  
LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Cotton in good demand, which is freely met at previous prices; upland 6 1/2; Orleans 7; receipts 6,350 bales—American 3,100; sales 10,000 bales; for speculation and export 2,000; upland, low middling clause, July and August delivery 8 1/2-23; August and September 8 1/2; September and October 8 1/2; October and November 8 1/2-23; November and December 7 1/2-23; futures steady. Lard 3 1/2, 3d.

## MARKET REPORT—MIDNIGHT.

New York, July 13.—Money 2 1/2. Exchange 4.33. Government bonds firm; five per cent 104 1/2; four and a half per cent 103 1/2; four per cent 103. State bonds dull.  
Cotton quiet; upland 11; Orleans 12. Sales 200 bales; consolidated net receipts 93 bales; exports to Great Britain 335; net receipts for today 216 bales; gross receipts 354. Futures closed quiet but strong. Wheat—upland 11.09, 10c; 11.07, 10c; 11.05, 10c; 11.03, 10c; 11.01, 10c; 10.99, 10c; 10.97, 10c; 10.95, 10c; 10.93, 10c; 10.91, 10c; 10.89, 10c; 10.87, 10c; 10.85, 10c; 10.83, 10c; 10.81, 10c; 10.79, 10c; 10.77, 10c; 10.75, 10c; 10.73, 10c; 10.71, 10c; 10.69, 10c; 10.67, 10c; 10.65, 10c; 10.63, 10c; 10.61, 10c; 10.59, 10c; 10.57, 10c; 10.55, 10c; 10.53, 10c; 10.51, 10c; 10.49, 10c; 10.47, 10c; 10.45, 10c; 10.43, 10c; 10.41, 10c; 10.39, 10c; 10.37, 10c; 10.35, 10c; 10.33, 10c; 10.31, 10c; 10.29, 10c; 10.27, 10c; 10.25, 10c; 10.23, 10c; 10.21, 10c; 10.19, 10c; 10.17, 10c; 10.15, 10c; 10.13, 10c; 10.11, 10c; 10.09, 10c; 10.07, 10c; 10.05, 10c; 10.03, 10c; 10.01, 10c; 9.99, 10c; 9.97, 10c; 9.95, 10c; 9.93, 10c; 9.91, 10c; 9.89, 10c; 9.87, 10c; 9.85, 10c; 9.83, 10c; 9.81, 10c; 9.79, 10c; 9.77, 10c; 9.75, 10c; 9.73, 10c; 9.71, 10c; 9.69, 10c; 9.67, 10c; 9.65, 10c; 9.63, 10c; 9.61, 10c; 9.59, 10c; 9.57, 10c; 9.55, 10c; 9.53, 10c; 9.51, 10c; 9.49, 10c; 9.47, 10c; 9.45, 10c; 9.43, 10c; 9.41, 10c; 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